Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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ARKANSAS HOUSES PASS AMENDMENT

Another Southern State Goes on Record—Submission Held Up for Present

Both Houses of the Arkansas Legislature have passed the suffrage amendment, which barely fails to go to the voters through a technicality in the law which says that only three amendments can be submitted at once.

The Senate had passed the amendment 23 to 12, and last week the House took it up. Two of the three possible amendments had already been passed, one a 12-mill school tax and the other a 3-mill rural tax. Representative Gray of Independence moved that the suffrage amendment be postponed, but his motion failed 67 to 25. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. A hearing was held and the committee voted on the same day to report favorably. The time for a vote was set for Feb. 5.

In the meantime, however, the labor people succeeded in filing their petition for amendments to the initiative and referendum, and all three places were gone.

The House did not discard the suffrage amendment, however. It passed it by a vote of 51 to 18. In case any of the three other amendments are ruled out, as some have been in the past, suffrage will go before the voters in 1916.

The galleries were filled with crowds of interested spectators. Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, representing the Political Equality League, was granted the floor of the house and briefly presented her arguments.

"America is a republic in name only while one-half of its citizens are disfranchised," was her concluding statement.

Mr. Gray for twenty minutes tried to convince his hearers that he was in earnest in opposing suffrage. His remarks were greeted with uproarious laughter.

When the vote was taken, it looked as if there would be but 49 in favor. As the Arkansas constitution requires a majority of the whole House, whether voting or not, 51 votes were necessary. Mr. Josephs and Mr. Hollensworth changed their votes.

"PHYSICAL FORCE"

—Courtesy The Vote.

If Ability to Fight Were a Qualification for the Ballot We Should Have Scenes Like This

COMMITTEE VOTE YES IN ALABAMA

First Step Won in Senate—Dr. Shaw Given Great Ovation by Representatives

The Committee on Elections and Privileges of the Alabama Senate has decided to report favorably the suffrage amendment, and its chairman, Senator Hollis, stated last week that he would bring in the report at any time the suffragists desired.

This victory in the Alabama Legislature is significant, and perhaps even more so was the enthusiastic ovation given Dr. Shaw, when she spoke last Saturday before the House of Representatives in Montgomery. The largest audience that has assembled in the hall of the House during the present session was on hand to greet her.

"Dr. Shaw's appearance," says the Birmingham Age-Herald, "brought forth a spontaneous burst of applause from the entire assemblage." She was introduced by Speaker Carmichael, who said:

"It is my distinguished honor to introduce to you one of the great women of the world."

Dr. Shaw immediately won the attention of her audience. She spoke for an hour and was frequently interrupted by loud bursts of applause.

KEYSTONE HOUSE PASSES MEASURE

Pennsylvania Lower Branch Votes to Submit Amendment 130 to 71

By a vote of 130 to 71, the Pennsylvania House of Representatives on Tuesday passed the resolution submitting the suffrage amendment to the voters. The vote was almost identical with that of two years ago when the measure was passed 131 to 70.

The resolution now only requires the favorable consideration of the Senate to insure a vote next November.

The Judiciary Committee reported on the resolution Feb. 2, and under a suspension of rules it passed first reading. The next day it passed second reading.

William H. Wilson, chairman of the committee, and Speaker Ambler have exerted every effort to expedite the passage of the measure, and final action came Tuesday.

"We are greatly pleased by the spirit of fairness which the House has shown in its vote on our bill," says Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association.

An eight-hour law for women has passed the Nevada Senate. It applies to places where two or more persons are employed.

SENATE FAVORS IN BAY STATE

Massachusetts Upper House Passes Amendment Thirty-three to Three

With only three dissenting votes, the Massachusetts Senate last week adopted the resolution submitting the suffrage amendment to the voters. The measure has gone to the House, where favorable action is expected at an early date. The vote of the Senate was 33 to 3, with one pair. After action by the House the amendment will go to the voters at the November election, having been previously passed by both branches of the Legislature in 1913.

Senators Fay of Medford, Doyle of New Bedford and Wells of Haverhill voted against the amendment, and Senator Ellis was paired against. President Coolidge did not vote. There was no debate and no demonstration.

All over the State there is a growing sentiment that the referendum will result favorably, and that another year will see women voting for all State and national candidates. The Boston Post says: "If there is anything in the signs of public sentiment, the suffrage amendment will win, or, at least, come so close to it that the antis will have the scare of their lives." The Boston Traveler says: "The impression is growing that the Massachusetts suffragists are this year going to come nearer than ever to getting that which they are bound to get sooner or later."

The California Redlight Abatement Act has been upheld by the Superior Court. An appeal is expected to the Supreme Court.

Chicago's registration last week broke all previous records in the polling list. The official figures have not yet been announced.

WHY NEW YORK WOMEN NEED THE VOTE

Now that the suffrage amendment has been passed by two successive Legislatures and is before the voters of New York, the following bits of New York law should not be forgotten:

By *dower* the wife is entitled to the use for life of *one-third* of the husband's real property.

By *courtesy* the husband is entitled to the use for life of the *whole* of the wife's real property.

Under the statute of distribution the wife is entitled to *one-half* of the personal property of the husband when he dies intestate and without descendants.

The husband is entitled to *all* of the personal property of the wife when she dies intestate and without descendants.

In all matters of appointment of executors, or administrators, the statute expressly gives the preference to men over women.

In all matters of religious training and instruction the father's will is supreme.

AMENDMENT WINS IN NEW YORK

Both Houses Unanimous and Final Lap in Campaign Begins —Victory Celebrated

Without a single dissenting voice each house of the New York Legislature voted last week to submit the suffrage amendment to the voters next November. New York is now a full-fledged campaign State.

The resolution came up in the Assembly Feb. 3. Assemblyman Landon said something about "female voters," alleging "the women" were asking for "a gold brick," and Assemblyman O'Hare also spoke against the resolution; but when both Majority Leader Hinman and Minority Leader Smith asked for unbroken party pledges, all opposition ceased.

Contrary to expectation, the Senate acted on the amendment the very next day. Minority Leader Wagner moved that the Assembly resolution be substituted for the one already introduced in the Senate by Majority Leader Brown. This was done. Senator Brown then moved passage. There was no debate and no opposition.

The passage of the amendment by the New York Legislature marks a victory for suffragists which crowns efforts begun in 1848.

The celebration began immediately. A car was sent out from Woman Suffrage Party headquarters to get ahead of the evening papers with the news. Permission had already been obtained from Lieut. Gov. Schoeneck to occupy the Senate chamber Tuesday night, and the early passage of the amendment did not interfere with this plan. The meeting was held by the Women's Political Union, with Senator George A. Slater of Westchester in the chair. The speakers were Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, Mrs. Blatch and Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain.

The campaign was "opened" by the Empire State campaign committee Feb. 10 with a Hallelujah Day, which was observed throughout the state with meetings both to rejoice at the passage of the amendment in the Legislature and to stir up enthusiasm for the summer's propaganda.

ALFRED NOYES ON WOMEN AND WAR

Famous Poet Says Suffrage Would Be Great Safeguard Against Disaster

Alfred Noyes, the famous English poet and pacifist, when interviewed the other day in Chicago, said that women would obtain suffrage in England in the general turnover after the war

"I seldom meet an Englishman who is opposed to woman suffrage," he said. "I hope it will come, for I believe it will be a great safeguard against international disasters of war for which women pay so heavily."

THE IMPEDIMENT OF THE PEDESTAL

By Julia M. Husbands

As I walked down the highway I met a man who sneered at "Votes for Women," and said with chivalric pomp worthy of a knight of old, "We have placed Woman on a pedestal, where she belongs, and where we may adore and worship her. We will not allow her to step down and mingle in the mire with the common herd."

"That is a beautiful state for woman," said I; "let me hasten to go to look upon this fair picture." And I departed straightway and went into the market-places of the world, where things are being made, for there, methought, should I find the laborers who form the foundation of our civilization. Many mills and factories and marts of commerce I visited, and I asked of the thousands of women I found in them, "why are you toiling so long for so little? And where, I pray you, are your pedestals? Surely you who do so much of the world's work are on pedestals?"

They looked at me strangely, and answered: "We battle for our bread, as men do; we know nothing about pedestals."

"But you are not women?" asked I. "Yes," they replied, "and for that reason we are paid less, and our lot is harder."

I passed on. It is not for the creation of material things, thought I, that Woman is exalted, but for the higher service of mind, and heart. So I sought out the teachers, the nurses, the physicians and writers, and said to them: "Oh happy women, it is you whom men have raised to higher levels and placed on pedestals for adoration and worship."

At once a joyous laugh broke forth. "We do not belong to the pedestal age," they said. "We have walked through the fire of scorn of men to put ourselves where we are. There was once, we believe, some kind of a fiction about women and pedestals, but we are too busy to look back. The world needs our service."

"Pedestals," I said, "would have been impediments to these women."

But, methought, there are women,—victims of both nature and society,—who supply the fuel for the "necessary evil," and man, with his spirit of chivalry and justice, must have recompensed these unfortunates for the sacrifice to his necessity. Then I followed the shadowed paths of the underworld and sought for honored Woman.

"Why come ye here to ask us to proclaim our shame? Is it not enough that we have it? Men honor us! Men place us upon pedestals! One man named Jesus once preached justice for us, but it has little effect so far."

Wearied and disappointed in my search, I wandered out of the city. On the edge of the wood my spirit again responded to the goodness of life. It is Life, I said, that is our glory. Woman is honored as Life through motherhood. And even as I spoke I saw a woman sitting by the roadway, weeping, holding a child in her arms. I hastened to her and said: "To you and such as you—the mothers of the race—the earth bows down. Surely you are the women whom men have lifted high on pedestals."

She did not raise her head as she answered, "I am an outcast from the race of men,—my motherhood is my shame."

I walked on and soon came to a cottage where a woman was doing the family washing and cooking. "Do you know," said I, "that you are greatly revered among men for pursuing these homely and womanly duties? They have even placed you upon a pedestal; for there are more women, by far, like you than all others put together."

"I have thought many times," she replied, "that I should be more highly valued, but I have seen no evidence of it. I work hard, as does also my husband, but I have no money of my own as he has, or as do women who are employed out of their homes. I get only my board and clothes. I did not know that I was on a pedestal."

I turned back toward the city and opened the closed gates of an estate like a park. Soon I found a woman seated by a fountain overhung with hemlock. "Can you tell me," I asked, "where I may find the woman on a pedestal? I have looked through the ranks of womankind in vain for her, and beg your aid."

"Sit down," she answered, "I am she. I am glad you thought me worth looking for."

"But it is to you," I exclaimed, "that men have paid tribute through the ages; do you not take great pride in your position?"

"I do not," she said. "My honor, where I have it, is for my uselessness. My province in life is to be the exponent of conspicuous waste, and my leisure is vicarious. Men's hands and brains labor in my stead. Very wisely has my work been put into more efficient hands. I dawdle over the baubles of life, and never live."

"But," persisted I, "are you not grateful that man has shielded you from the polluting mires of humanity?

"I do not look upon any part of humanity as degrading except as people of our stamp have made it so," she answered. "It is we who are in the mental, moral and physical mire. We hold back the world because of our stupidity and cowardice. Men, in their honest moments, tell us so to our faces, tell us we are incapable of mental and moral activities, and we have become callous to such insults. There is much truth in it, though. Standing on a pedestal for a thousand years is not an occupation to develop mind or morals."

"Do all women on pedestals think as you do?" asked I.

"Oh no, some are quite proud of the position," she replied; "for though the good and wise folk pity us, there are still many benighted people who think our place in life is enviable. It requires no effort, you see. Anybody or anything that is inane can sit upon a pedestal. When you hear that Woman has fallen or flown from hers, you may know that she has awakened."

Granville Barker of London, the famous playright and producer, who is now bringing out a series of plays at Wallack's Theater in New York, says that he is a suffragist because he is a Democrat, not merely politically, but basically. "And how anybody can say he is a Democrat and exclude women from his philosophy I can't understand."

WOMAN'S VOTE

By Sir Harry Johnston.

The most potent weapon for the destruction of party government, of lobbying, of corruption in all its forms, would be the granting of the vote to women, because women, so far as one can regard them in a different category to men, are less easily bribed; they have a much more direct intuition, and are perhaps shrewder than men. They have an almost uncanny gift of leaping at the right conclusion without bothering about an array of evidence—evidence which may be so cunningly presented as to mislead the plodding student and conceal from him the fatal goal. The various male individuals and male corporations which are at present fattening on the labor of unprotected women and children, on male sloth and ignorance, on the long-suffering indulgence of the male public where adulterated food and poisonous drink are concerned, dread the women's vote more than anything else.

SAYS SOUTH MUST LOOK TO WOMEN

South Carolina University Professor Speaks for Purification of Politics by Suffrage

Mr. Josiah Morse, professor of psychology and philosophy in the University of South Carolina, gave a suffrage address last week in Charleston before the Equal Suffrage League.

"Home is not what it used to be," said Mr. Morse. "Machinery has emancipated woman, and in consequence she has a great deal of leisure time. She is no longer a slave, but a full-sized being. Woman, because she has not the ballot to occupy her attention, time and study, is now engaged in playing cards, dancing the tango, fox trot, and other frivolous occupations.

"So long as our politics are filthy and dirty we cannot have a decent civilization, and we should look to women to help purify them. Woman is not superior to man, nor is she inferior to man; she is different. On account of being different this phase needs to be represented in our political life.

"If a great many of the best women do not want the ballot, it is a pity. Nothing develops like responsibility, and this responsibility is needed to be shared by the women. Politics means the State's business. The State I consider as a home on a large scale, and the woman is needed in keeping it."

Mr. Morse asked why it was that so many of the Western women had secured the ballot and so few Southern women.

A wife in Henry County, Ky., was lately sued for divorce. The case came before a judge who had been well acquainted with both husband and wife for years. The husband said the last child was not his, and he desired custody of the others. The wife then declared that none of them were his. The judge decided that if the mother loved her children well enough to make such a statement in order to keep the husband from depriving her of their custody they ought to be hers, and so gave them to her as the better guardian for them. She was known to him to be a good woman.

CHICAGO'S GUARD

Women Watch City Boards and Their Minutes Used as Authority

Chicago women keep in touch with the political situation through their Committee on Public Affairs, which represents about eighty different women's clubs. When the Board of Education tried last year to oust Mrs. Ella Flagg Young it was decided to watch closely not only the School Board, but the City Council and County Board.

A special writer in the Christian Science Monitor tells of the committee's work: "For a concrete sample of the women's work, take a glance at the county section. The women of this section have been in attendance at practically every session of the county board, meeting Monday afternoons for several hours, the average attendance of the women being 20; they have attended almost all of the standing and sub-committee meetings, numbering in all 19 committees, an average of five women being present at each session. When the county budget was being formed five to 20 women sat from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. for nearly three weeks, until the budget was finished. There have been serious irregularities in the official records of the county board. So the women took to making up their own record of the proceedings, and in many quarters their records have been given greater credence than the official report.

Women's Minutes the Authority

"In making up their record, the chairman of the county section delegated one woman to keep track of each of the active commissioners, making notes of the important things he did and said; of the commissioners who did not speak so often another woman was able to handle two or three. In this manner everything that was said at these often most energetic and exciting sessions was taken down and turned in to the chairman, who then compiled the information. The data were then presented to the committee in a monthly report, and the members of the county section betook themselves to the women's organizations and even to the settlement houses with their story of the county board and its ways.

"Addresses were made before 40 meetings this year, and at all the audiences were much interested. The Columbian Club, an organization of Polish women at the Northwestern settlement, expressed an unusual interest in the recital of the habits of the county commissioners.

Cafe Dancing Stopped

"One instance will show how the committee has gone to work on the city council. In July of 1913 the council passed an ordinance prohibiting dancing by the patrons of restaurants, cafes, etc. Late last October an ordinance was introduced amending the former ordinance so as to permit dancing in the restaurants, etc., by the patrons in certain cases. The committee sent out a notice calling attention to the contemplated action and asking all who did not wish to see the work of the original ordinance undone to communicate with the chairman of the sub-committee considering the amendment. Women began to pour in on the subcommittee in droves. They secured delay after delay until they could get the whole of the public interested in the question. Finally a meeting was held, at which 100 women were present. Jane Addams, Mrs. Bass and other prominent women spoke against the amendment, presenting a resolution of the committee on public affairs indorsed by the Woman's Club. When they were finished, so was the amendment."

PROTEST AGAINST TAXATION

Cut out this protest and mail it with your income tax return, which must be in the hands of the Collector of Internal Revenue before March 1:

This Tax is paid under protest by a Woman Taxpayer. If the Government takes the taxes of women it should give them the vote.

There is federal taxation of the people and there should be federal enfranchisement of half the people who are taxed.

(Apply to National Suffrage Headquarters, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York, for Tax Protest Slips in quantities.)

NOT A GUESS

THERE are certain strategic points in each State that is working for equal suffrage where a file of the Woman's Journal ought to be found every week. These points are named, not as a matter of guess. They are not named because of our ever-present desire to increase the circulation of the Woman's Journal.

They are named because the daily mail in the Woman's Journal office brings so many questions from suffrage headquarters, from speakers, press chairmen, organizers, canvassers and other workers which could be answered by consulting a file of the Woman's Journal.

These strategic points are: Every suffrage headquarters, every suffrage speaker's home, every press chairman's home, every organizer's home, the home of every State or league president, of every debater and every canvasser.

It is much better to consult a file than to write a letter to the Journal. It is quicker and cheaper.

Bound volumes of the Woman's Journal will be sent, express prepaid, for $3.00. A binder for filing purposes will be furnished for three new subscriptions at $1 each or for 80 cents.

Agnes E. Ryan.

WOMEN SERVE IN MOST COUNTIES

Wyoming Has Woman School Superintendent in Nineteen Out of Twenty-one Cases

Nineteen out of the twenty-one counties in Wyoming have women as superintendents of schools. During the last State election three women ran for membership in the House, and one, Mrs. Morna A. Wood, was elected.

All three candidates for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, an office with a term of four years and an annual salary of $3,000, were women. Several county clerks and treasurers are women elected at the last election.

Last month when Grace Raymond Hebard was admitted as the first woman to practice before the Supreme Court of Wyoming, the members of the Supreme Court were gracious enough to say: "We are honored by her membership."

SECRETARY BRYAN WARNS DEMOCRATS

Says Party Cannot Afford to Stand Against Suffrage

Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan is keeping equal suffrage to the fore in his speeches throughout the country. At a dinner of Democratic editors in Indianapolis recently he declared that the Democratic party cannot afford to stand with the brewer and saloon-keeper against woman's suffrage. He severely denounced the liquor traffic and also said that woman's suffrage was sure to come.

"A man is known by the company he keeps, and I want to tell you now that the man who prefers the saloon-keeper's company to that of his wife will not be in the Democratic party long," he said. "If we are going to favor woman's suffrage, we might as well go the whole hog and drive the saloon out of politics."

MRS. S. L. AVERY LOST TO CAUSE

Well-known Suffragist Dies at Age of Ninety-eight in New York

A beautiful and noble life has passed away from earth with Mrs. Susan Look Avery, who has just died at her home in Wyoming, N. Y., in her ninety-eighth year.

She was born in Conway, Mass., in 1817, the daughter of Samuel and Polly (Loomis) Look, and was educated in Utica, N. Y. She was married in 1844 to Benjamin F. Avery, who died in 1885. Mrs. Avery was the founder of the Louisville, Ky., Woman's Club and of the Susan Look Avery Club in Wyoming, N. Y. She was an indefatigable worker for woman suffrage, temperance, single tax, bimetallism and other movements in which she took a warm and earnest interest. Though she suffered for many years from deafness, and of late from blindness, her mind was active and youthful, even in her extreme age. Her warm, true heart and her beautiful spirit made her life a fountain of inspiration to all who knew her.

Mrs. Avery was the mother of George C. Avery, a manufacturer of Louisville, Ky., who was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1876, and of Mrs. Lydia Avery Coonley-Ward.

WANTS PUBLICITY, GIVES SUFFRAGE

New Florida City Thinks Vote for Women Will Be Best Advertisement

Fellsmere, a new city in Florida, is planning its charter so as to give married women an equal vote with men at all municipal elections. Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew, who is drafting the charter, says that he thinks this provision attracts many women from other parts of Florida to Fellsmere.

It is significant that this Florida city, which wishes to draw more inhabitants, should make capital out of woman suffrage.

The Florida Times-Union says that "the people of Fellsmere are strong in the belief that their women should be permitted a voice in the affairs of the municipality, many of them being taxpayers and all of them interested citizens."

MAN CAN BURN UP WIFE'S CLOTHING

Missouri Prosecuting Attorney Makes It Only "Disturbance of the Peace"

Inequality before the law in Missouri has just received a setback which will give the opponents of equal suffrage in that State something stubborn to combat. It seems that a man may burn his wife's clothing with impunity. A case in Sedalia furnishes a precedent, for on Feb. 4 County Attorney Shortridge dismissed a charge of malicious destruction against Samuel Smith, who had burned his wife's wearing apparel.

A charge of "disturbing the peace" was substituted for the real offense and Smith was sentenced to ten days in jail. According to press accounts, the county attorney made no provision in the sentence for replacing the woman's clothes.

MAKE THE PRESS YOUR ALLY

How to make an ally of every newspaper and periodical is explained by the Empire State Campaign Committee:

"Whenever you see anything about suffrage in print, write the editor a line or a post card of approval or disapproval. You do not need to write for publication; you do not need to give arguments. Simply say: 'I liked it,' or 'I did not like it;' 'You gave a good account,' or 'I do not think you were fair.' Write anything that shows you want suffrage news printed and printed fairly, and that a suffrage public exists.

"If you do this quietly, persistently, anl get your friends to do the same, you will set in motion the greatest power for suffrage that exists. The stay-at-home suffragist will wield an influence we cannot measure."

GOOD VOTE WON IN NO. CAROLINA

First Legislative Defeat of Year Is Really Victory—Hearing Impressive

The North Carolina House refused to submit a suffrage amendment to the voters last week, and indefinitely postponed action by a vote of 68 to 39. It was the first time this year that a Legislature has taken unfavorable action on a suffrage measure, but suffrage sentiment has sprung up so recently in North Carolina that the suffragists there are inclined to consider the vote a victory rather than a defeat.

An extended hearing was held on Feb. 2, at which strong arguments were presented by Dr. Anna H. Shaw, Mrs. Archibald Henderson, Mrs. T. W. Lingle, Mrs. T. Adelaide Goodno, Mrs. Al Fairbrother and Mrs. Eugene Reilly. Such resounding applause was given Dr. Shaw's address that the committee was almost swept off its feet by a motion to report favorably. They retired behind closed doors, however, and boh committees brought in unfavorable reports, the Senate 4 to 3, and the House 6 to 3.

The House took up the resolution on Feb. 4, and Representative Roberts opened up the debate by saying that he knew three-fourths of the members had already made up their minds on the wrong side.

"The whole history of woman suffrage in the United States points that you are wrong," he said, "and all of you will live to see the day when women will be voting in every nook and corner of North Carolina."

Mr. Brummitt also spoke for the amendment. Representatives Page, Benton, Currie, King and Carawan spoke against it. Mr. Doughton made the motion to postpone.

WANTS SUFFRAGE TO SAVE BABIES

Dr. Josephine Baker Says Children Die More Frequently in Crowded Districts

Dr. Josephine Baker, who is said to be the hardest worker in New York city for decreasing mortality among babies, says that the votes of women are needed to save children. Since the institution of the of the child hygiene department of the City Health Board, with which Dr. Baker is associated, the death rate of babies under one year of age has dropped from 144 to 94.6 per 1000.

"Where the white hearse goes oftenest," says Dr. Baker, "is to the poorest part of the city, a fact which the Trinity Church Survey has recently corroborated. The infant death rate in the district from Liberty Street South to Battery place and west of Broadway is always from 38 to 64 per cent. higher than in the city at large. Here there are 1700 children, and the family income of more than two-thirds of the people is less than $15 a week, one-quarter earning less than $10.

"Many of the houses here have been built a hundred years and they are so overcrowded that in one instance a man and wife, two men lodgers and two girl boarders slept in one room. What sort of social centre is this home? The remedy for such conditions is in the hands of the voters. Must the children wait for the slow process of women's indirect help and co-operation without the vote?"

Fifty-one of the 204 men who voted against the suffrage amendment in Congress will not return to the 64th Congress, and 4 of the 34 members of the U. S. Senate who voted against suffrage when the vote was taken in that body last year were not re-elected.

THE MOTHER

By Marie Blymyer

Behold a slave upon a throne; her hands are bound;
Tho' heavy fetters bind her limbs, her head is crowned.
Her wide far-seeing eyes brood o'er the earth;
She counts the soldiers of the world, she gave each birth.
Of all sailors on the seas, there is not one
But lay upon her breast a lovèd son.
Each toiler in the mills, those the mines hide,
The laughing schoolgirl and the fettered bride,
The countless prostitutes, by man beguiled,
Each lay within her arms a lovèd child—
And yet she may not make their wrongs her care,
She is not free to make the world more fair!
She sits with haunted eyes which visions see,
An alien in an alien land where man alone is free!

WOMEN CARRY DAY FOR GOOD ROADS

Louisiana Women Show Their Efficient Citizenship at Election in Alexandria

The women taxpayers of Alexandria, La., went in a body to the polls the other day and voted in favor of a bond issue for good roads. The victory is credited to them. Much of the taxable property in Alexandria is owned by women.

When the Louisiana Constitutional Convention of 1898 gave tax-paying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers, it was looked upon as a mere scrap of suffrage; but even this limited right has repeatedly proved itself of substantial value to the community.

At that time New Orleans was almost the only big city without underground sewers. All efforts to get the taxpayers to vote a special tax for the purpose had failed. When the women taxpayers were given the ballot, a new campaign was started, for sewerage, drainage and a pure water supply. A Women's Sewerage and Drainage League was formed, headed by Miss Kate N. Gordon, and after a great deal of hard work, the tax levy was voted. All the New Orleans papers credited the victory to the women, and the Business Men's League gave Miss Gordon a medal.

Soon after, the women of Baton Rouge put through a similar reform in that city, and now the women of Alexandria have shown their public spirit, and the increased efficiency for good that has come to them with the ballot.

Thirty-nine letters patent were granted to women inventors by the United States Government during November, 1914. They included a coasting sleigh with a single runner, a golf-bag support, a cup-supporting attachment for use in buffet lunches, an improved metallic railway tie, a fence-post, a washable quilt-cover, a ceramic basket to hold a rod for towels, a device for whipping cream, a sanitary paper cuff, a shoe with a flexible sole, a bottle protector and numerous others.

PUCK WILL ISSUE SUFFRAGE NUMBER

Humorous Weekly Announces Copy Edited by Empire State Campaign Committee

"Puck" will bring out a woman suffrage number on Feb. 20, under the editorial direction of the Empire State Campaign Committee, the New York State W. S. A., the Woman Suffrage Party, the Equal Franchise Society, the Collegiate League and the Men's League for Woman Suffrage of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The editors will be Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Margaret Ayer Cobb, Mrs. Anne O'Hagan Shinn, Miss Elizabeth Jordan, Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse and Mrs. Alice Duer Miller; honorary editors, Norman Hapgood, Arthur Brisbane, Oswald Garrison Villard, Ogden Mills Reid, Peter Finley Dunne, Erman J. Ridgeway, Irvin S. Cobb and John O'Hara Cosgrave. The list of contributors includes: Richard Le Gallienne, Rolf Armstrong, Anne O'Hagan, Charles Hanson Towne, Arthur Guiterman, George Ade, Francis W. Crowninshield, George Creel, Julian Street, "Briggs", Carolyn Wells, Hy Mayer, Franklin P. Adams, Theodosia Garrison, James Huneker, R. L. Goldberg, Simeon Strunsky, Gertrude Atherton, Ethel Watts Mumford, Josephine Preston Peabody, Nixola Greeley-Smith, Rolin Kirby, Rose O'Neill, May Wilson Preston, Juliet Wilbur Tomkins, Mary Austin, Wallace Irwin and Rex Beach.

NOTICE

Any reader of the Woman's Journal who cannot get a copy of the suffrage number of Puck from the news stands may order through this paper by enclosing 10 cents when renewing or ordering a subscription. Of course, with Puck, it is "first come, first served." When buying your suffrage issue of Puck, be sure to mention the Woman's Journal. Help to make the Woman's Journal a household word.

Test suits are to be made by County Judge Scully in Chicago of the right of women to serve as election officials.

"HOME-CONVERTING"

EVERY suffragist who wishes to make her opinion count will want to use one or more Woman's Journals per week for purely propaganda purposes. Many suffragists, who cannot make speeches or canvass or lobby or go out of the home, use an extra Journal every week for clippings for their correspondence. Many others send a year's subscription where it will make converts. Still others send it where it will furnish facts and arguments for speeches and press work. This use of the Journal we call "Home-Converting."

Do you not find that every single subscription used is a suffragist investment which pays good interest?

Agnes E. Ryan.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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Business Manager, Agnes E. Ryan.

LINCOLN'S ARGUMENT

In the celebrations of Lincoln's birthday, more prominence was given this year than ever before to his advocacy of votes for women. In a letter to his constituents, published in the Sangamon County Journal in 1836, Lincoln declared that he favored giving the ballot to all American citizens who possessed certain qualifications, "by no means excluding females." Twelve States of the Union have now come around to his opinion.

The reason he gave was that he believed all should share in the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens. This plea, put forward by Lincoln seventy-nine years ago, comes with especial force today in view of the tremendous burdens imposed upon women by the great war, and the courage and steadfastness with which women of all nations are bearing them.

A. S. B.

THE WAY TO TIPPERARY

The New York Legislature has passed the constitutional amendment to grant equal suffrage to women, by a unanimous vote. As The Woman's Journal goes to press, the Legislatures of Massachusetts and New Jersey are believed to be on the point of doing the same, and like action is expected shortly in Pennsylvania. In all these four States, it is looked upon as certain that in 1915 the question will at last be placed before the voters.

This scores a victory for the suffragists in carrying the first line of entrenchments, which must necessarily be taken before the final triumph can be won. And it marks a marvellous change. The opposition to placing the question before the voters has been rock-ribbed. Up to four years ago, it looked as likely to give way as the rocks are to melt in the sun. The constitutional amendment has had as long a way to travel as the road to Tipperary.

In the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of 1853, twelve petitions for equal suffrage were presented. One of them was headed by Louisa Alcott's mother. Among the speakers at the hearing were Wendell Phillips and other distinguished men, with Lucy Stone, who for six years had been going up and down the country lecturing in behalf of the change. In the audience was a young man from Cincinnati, Henry B. Blackwell, who had met Lucy Stone on one of her trips to the West; and as he listened to her speech at this hearing in 1853, he made up his mind to marry her if he could.

A few years later, during their married life in New Jersey, Lucy Stone and her husband's mother went to the polls and offered their votes. They were refused by the New Jersey election authorities as flatly as the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention had refused the plea of the noblest men and women of that State. They let their household goods be seized and sold for taxes, as a protest against taxation without representation. Among the articles seized was the present writer's cradle. Born into this movement and cradled in it, the editor of The Woman's Journal sees with wonder and delight how vast it has grown from its tiny beginnings, so long ago.

In New York, also, the demand now granted has gone on for well-nigh seventy years. Constitutional Convention after Constitutional Convention and Legislature after Legislature has refused to submit the amendment to the voters. The suffragists of New York will soon be celebrating Elizabeth Cady Stanton's one hundredth birthday. They are just celebrating the birthday of Susan B. Anthony, who would be ninety-five if she were still with us. As in Massachusetts and New Jersey, the change has been amazing. Only a few years ago the Judiciary Committee at Albany persistently refused to report either for or against the amendment, in order to prevent a vote on the floor of the House.

In Pennsylvania, too, the movement dates from very far back, but it is only of late years that there has seemed the slightest chance of getting the amendment through the Legislature. Now in all these great States it has passed the last Legislature with sweeping majorities, and seems sure to pass the present one. In Massachusetts, the submission of the amendment has been endorsed by all parties except the Republicans, and in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania by every political party; while in Pennsylvania four of the five parties have gone farther and recommended its adoption at the polls.

It has been a long, long road to Tipperary—to the first necessary stage of getting our measure placed squarely before the voters—but it looks now as if we were "right there."

A. S. B.

WASHINGTON LEADS AGAIN

The Census Bureau has just published a report showing the relative death rate in different parts of the United States for the year 1913.

Washington State showed the lowest rate, 8.5 per 1000, and New Hampshire the highest, 17.1 per 1000. The lowest rate shown in 1913 by any of the 50 registration cities with populations of 100,000 or over was that for Seattle, which was 8.4, while Memphis showed the highest, with 20.8.

It is significant that an equal suffrage State leads the whole procession in the important matter of health. This could not be the case if women neglected their homes, ceased to cook good nourishing dinners for their husbands, and brought about a general condition of chaos and misery. Neither could it be the case if "the burden of the ballot" wrecked women's health—which would send their death rate up—nor if it made mothers neglect their children—which would increase infant mortality.. In short, this census report seems to furnish a complete disproof of the main predictions of disaster made in regard to equal suffrage.

Women try to look out for human welfare. There may be some connection between Washington's fine health record and the fact that it has many women as local food inspectors, and is said to be the only State with a woman on the State Board of Health.

Not long ago a careful tabulation of school data from all the States showed that the schools of Washington ranked highest in general efficiency. Now this same equal suffrage commonwealth comes out at the head of the list again. Hats off to the Evergreen State!

A. S. B.

JANE ADDAMS, HYPOCRITE

The lack of solid argument against equal suffrage drives its opponents to raise the most fantastic objections. On the part of extremists, these objections are directed not merely against the ballot but against anything that is proposed by its advocates. They oppose the undertaking, no matter how good the object, and they assail the motives of the women who lead in it, no matter how honorable the woman. The latest and most flagrant instance of this is their bringing a charge of insincerity against the women's peace movement recently initiated by Jane Addams.

And upon what do they base their accusations of hypocrisy against Miss Addams and her associates in the Women's Peace Party? They say that the suffragists of America welcomed Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughters, and therefore the suffragists cannot be sincerely opposed to international slaughter! From Jane Addams down, the great majority of American suffragists disapproved of the English militant tactics. We honored Mrs. Pankhurst's spirit, but believed her extreme methods to be a great mistake. These ultra opponents of equal rights now forget or ignore the strong stand taken against suffrage militancy in the past by Jane Addams, Lucia Ames Mead and other women active in the present Peace Party, and insist that suffragists cannot consistently champion peace, and that the women's peace movement is only a suffrage movement in disguise!

Ever since the Fenian troubles, and indeed long before that, distinguished foreigners who had been connected with much more serious violence than that of the militant women, have lectured in America, and been welcomed by the people who were in sympathy with their general cause, even though they might not favor all the methods used to advance it. As a rule, those American suffragists who have welcomed Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughters have done so on the same principle. And some of the anti-suffragists who now criticise them have taken part in welcoming foreigners responsible not only for the destruction of property but for the destruction of human life.

The reckless use of falsehood is as unethical as the destruction of property. The official column furnished to the Cambridge (Mass.) Tribune by the anti-suffrage organization declared on Feb. 6: "At the National Woman Suffrage Convention at Nashville, which represented the suffragists of the whole United States, Miss Pankhurst was a guest of honor and one of the chief speakers. It is certainly a piece of absurd effrontery for these same suffragists two months later to be posing as a Peace Party." Miss Pankhurst was not even in Nashville during the National Suffrage Convention.

Several weeks ago, when Mrs. Pethick Lawrence was announced to give a peace address in Boston, Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, an officer of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women, published in the Boston Herald a letter challenging her sincerity and asserting that Mrs. Pethick Lawrence is at the head of a society whose main object is destructive violence. When Mrs. Pankhurst determined upon a campaign of violence more serious than the window-breaking which has been the usual vent for political discontent in England for centuries, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence withdrew from her association, because she disapproved of the new policy.

The real inconsistency in the attitude toward militancy lies with the antis, not with the suffragists. When a few women in England destroyed property for a political purpose, but carefully drew the line at taking human life, the anti-suffragists claimed that their action proved the unfitness of all women to vote. At present the men of nine nations are destroying property on a much vaster scale, and are taking human lives at the rate of 200,000 a month; but the anti-suffragists do not consider that this proves the unfitness of all men to vote, or even the desirability of giving the less combative half of the human family a share in choosing the men in high places who settle the question of peace or war.

A. S. B.

WOMEN AND BRIBERY

In Kentucky eleven hundred men and three women have been indicted for selling their votes at a school election. The disparity in the numbers calls attention afresh to the fact that equal suffrage raises the general average of honesty among the voters. Ex-Gov. Adams of Colorado has pointed out that in the first ten years after the ballot was granted to women, only one woman in that State was found guilty of illegal voting. Judge Lindsey says that not more than one woman is corruptly influenced by money at elections to fifty men. In Kentucky the proportion was less than one woman to three hundred men.

In this kind of crime, as in almost all others, comparatively few women are found among the offenders. Women constitute less than six per cent. of the prison population of the United States. Equal suffrage increases the law-abiding vote very largely, while increasing the vicious and criminal vote very little.

If eleven hundred women and three men had sold their votes at that Kentucky election, the incident would certainly have been used as an argument against woman suffrage. Since the proportions were the other way, it must count as an argument in favor of votes for women.

A. S. B.

"FIFTEEN MINUTE VOTERS"

All the objections to equal suffrage are shallow. It is often said, for instance, that women have not time to vote. When this was urged at the legislative hearing in Massachusetts the other day, one of the suffrage speakers pointed out that it does not take more than fifteen minutes to cast a ballot. Dr. Ernest Bernbaum answered: "We have too many fifteen-minute voters already." By this he doubtless meant that it takes more than fifteen minutes to inform one's self so as to be able to vote intelligently. But the anti-suffragists constantly tell us that it is women's privilege and duty to mould public opinion. If so, it must be their duty to form an intelligent opinion themselves first, in order to mould it aright. We are constantly told that they should influence their husbands to vote the right way. How can they do this unless they have informed themselves sufficiently to find out which the right way is? If they are to take time to inform themselves in any case, the few additional minutes needed to cast a vote would not be very formidable. Judge Lindsey says:

"It does not take any woman from her home duties to spend ten minutes in going to the polls, casting her ballot and returning; but during those ten minutes she wields an influence which is doing more to protect her home and all other homes than any other power or influence in Colorado."

A. S. B.

Should not a workingwoman have the same power to protest against working in a firetrap that a workingman has? And how can she do it save by being able to vote for those who will pass laws making the erection of firetraps impossible?

Anita C. Block.

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

A Compilation of Recent Events in the Movement for Women's Enfranchisement Throughout the Union

The time has come when, in order that all women in this country may be politically free, they must be in close touch with one another. More than ever before, the women of each State must know the suffrage situation, not only in their own State, but also in every other State in the Union.

These pages of State news are presented as a clearing house for the suffragists of the whole country. Every State will be represented. The readers of The Woman's Journal are invited to send reports and clippings of all suffrage activity in their community; for in order to make this department valuable, a large amount of material from which to choose is needed. Criticism and corrections are invited.

Let us watch the work being done in each State in order that we may relate it to our own and to the whole movement.

NEW JERSEY

Senate Committee Reports Amendment Favorably

The Senate Committee has reported favorably the suffrage amendment, which passed the House unanimously last week. The Senate has already passed the resolution on second reading, and favorable action is expected next week. This will put the amendment before the voters for action next September.

Thomas L. Raymond, who was elected mayor of Newark at the last election, has appointed Miss Beatrice Winser to the Board of Education. Miss Winser is a member of the Women's Political Union of Newark, and the union, which was the first organized body in the city to request the appointment of a woman on the board, will give a reception to Miss Winser on the evening of Feb. 15, at the Newark Y. W. C. A. All the teachers and all the members of the city government have been invited, 3000 in all. Among the speakers will be Mayor Raymond, A. V. Hamburg, president of the Board of Trade; Miss Frances Hayes, vice-president of the Contemporary Club, and representatives of other important elements in the city life. Mrs. Frank H. Sommer, president of the union, will receive, assisted by several well known Newark women.

TENNESSEE

Celebration Planned Over Suffrage Victory

A celebration of the suffrage victory in the Legislature was planned recently at a meeting of the Nashville Business Woman's Equal Suffrage League. All suffrage organizations in Nashville will participate. Arrangement committees were appointed and other important business was transacted.

A vote of thanks was extended to Senator Hill and Representative Shropshire, who introduced the suffrage amendment, and to all members of the Legislature who voted for it.

Plans were formulated to call a convention of all the suffrage organizations of the State for the purpose of forming one organization. A committee was appointed to set the date of the convention and to make the arrangements.

GEORGIA

Suffrage School Makes a Hit in Atlanta

Georgia's first suffrage school was opened in Atlanta last week, at the Ansley Hotel. It is conducted by the Atlanta E. S. A., and the large and enthusiastic audience that greeted the first session proved that the women of Georgia are anxious to fit themselves for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. The school was formally opened by Mrs. M. L. McLendon, president of the Georgia W. S. A. The president, Mrs. Amelia Woodall, announced that a number of evening sessions will be held in order that business men and women may attend.

WEST VIRGINIA

The Wheeling Majority, the organ of the West Virginia Federation of Labor, says of the suffrage amendment:

"The amendment ought to pass, and it very likely will. Certainly no informed worker will oppose. Votes for women is as necessary for the workers as votes for men, as a means of applying political remedies to their wrongs, since women and men are workers in industry. To keep the women without votes is to keep half the working class disfranchised, and the fact that workers see this is evidenced by the practically unanimous endorsement given equal suffrage by the wage earners on every possible occasion."

NEVADA

Convention of New Voters Called in Reno

What will undoubtedly be the last convention of the Nevada Equal Franchise Society and the first convention of the new voters of the State will be held in Reno Feb. 18, at State headquarters.

The call says:

"In view of the effort of certain evil interests to force undesirable legislation upon the people of Nevada, by influencing the State legislators now in session, a heavy responsibility devolves upon the newly enfranchised women of Nevada. At the convention on Feb. 18 it is planned to change the Nevada Equal Franchise Society, with its county and local branches forming a network of efficient organization all over the State, into the Nevada Women's Civic League, to work on non-partisan lines for good laws and good government. It is accordingly most desirable and important that every county be represented on Feb. 18 at the first convention ever held in Nevada by women voters undertaking the serious responsibilities of citizenship. Not only is it our duty to render a good accounting of our stewardship to the men voters who enfranchised us by such a generous majority on Nov. 3, 1914, but we have a solemn obligation to perform for our State and for our country, to secure better government."

DELAWARE

Hearing in Senate — "Suffrage Flier" Success.

A hearing was scheduled for Feb. 9 before the revised statutes committee of the State Senate, and an even larger delegation was expected to be present than at the House hearing.

The "suffrage flier" automobile tour of the State has done much to arouse enthusiasm and to focus attention upon the amendment in the Legislature. One of its last meetings was held in the store of Senator Zachary T. Harris at Glasgow. Senator Harris introduced the amendment, and is an ardent suffragist as well as one of the most popular members of the Legislature.

IOWA

House-to-House Canvass Shows Big Favorable Majority.

Not only are women confident that Iowa will be a campaign State soon, but they expect to win in 1916. More than the required number of legislators have promised to vote for the amendment, and for this reason no personal lobbying has been done at the capitol. A copy of the following was sent to each legislator:

"During the past year the club women of Des Moines were asked by Miss Julia Lathrop, head of the Children's Bureau at Washington, to take the birth registration for one year in our city, by means of a house-to-house canvass.

"The work was undertaken by the Des Moines Equal Suffrage Council, and while making this canvass the poll of each precinct was taken to find out the percentage of the sentiment of our people in favor of suffrage.

"As the resolution for an equal suffrage amendment is to come up for a vote in this Legislature, we take pleasure in submitting to you the results of this canvass:

"Number of men and women in favor of suffrage, 21,284.

"Men and women indifferent or uninformed on the subject, 5,955.

"Men and women opposed, 2,503."

Fine Headquarters Opened

Through the courtesy of the Fleming brothers the suffragists have been given the use of a large ground floor room in the finest and most centrally located building of Des Moines. Here large banners announce suffrage headquarters to the public. Women from the different wards take turns being in attendance, and general talks are given.

Plans have been perfected to issue one edition of the Register and Leader on March 24. Many canvassers are out already soliciting the advertisements, which will be the main source of profit; at the same time the paper will contain news and propaganda of interest.

State Being Well Organized

The regular plan adopted some time ago of organizing the State is steadily going on. In this the political divisions used by men are followed. In each senatorial district a district president is elected, who in turn secures her county leaders. The object is to canvass every inch of the State, securing pledges from both men and women to take an interest in and support the amendment when it goes to the voters. Iowa hopes and expects to be white on the map in 1916.

INDIANA

The meeting of State workers in conference last week was well attended by State board members and workers from the various leagues and districts. A bill for presidential suffrage was indorsed by the Conference, to be introduced in the present session of the Indiana general assembly by the Legislative Council.

NORTH CAROLINA

The North Carolina Legislature, although defeating the suffrage amendment, has pased a bill permitting a woman to become a notary public. This is one of the measures asked by the Equal Suffrage League. The constitutionality of the act depends upon one word. If the position of notary public is an "office," women are excluded from it. The Chief Justice of North Carolina has held that it is an office, but suggested that the Legislature call it a "place." This has been done, the Governor is to appoint a woman as notary public, she is to perform an official act, the act is to be legally questioned, and then the matter will be taken before the Supreme Court for decision.

"The legal aspect of the fight is its least significant feature," says the New York Evening Post. "What will encourage woman suffragists is that the Legislature of a Southern State is willing to abrogate sex-discrimination in a public office. In the course of the debate upon the bill in the House, a Representative set ten years as the time within which the franchise would be opened to women in the State."

MARYLAND

The Just Government League is arranging a pioneer meeting to be held Feb. 15, at the State headquarters, 817 North Charles street, as a memorial to Susan B. Anthony. Friends and contemporaries of Miss Anthony have been invited to attend and to outline for the benefit of those who attend the meeting the early suffrage movement in America. Among those who are to speak is the Rev. Olympia Brown, who, with her daughter, is now living in Baltimore, at Eutaw and Dolphin streets.

KANSAS

A number of the measures advocated by the women's organizations are out of committee in the Legislature with favorable reports, and are waiting for action by the members of the two houses.

Among them are a mothers' compensation bill and the bill for a school sanitation commission.

NEW YORK

State Grange Endorses—Shop in Syracuse

The State Grange at its recent convention in Oswego again passed a resolution favoring equal suffrage and asked that at the approaching constitutional convention the word "male" be stricken from the article of the Constitution defining the qualifications of voters.

One of the most alertly managed shops ever conductedy in Syracuse is the "suffrage shop" in South Salina street. The shop is literally a glass house, though a glass house from which no stones are thrown. The six great show windows are aflame with yellow suffrage banners, pennants and flyers. A bulletin board gives suffrage matter hourly from ten until four. The space includes not only the store itself but an arcade extending from one street to the other, bordered by display windows only. The window display frontage amounts to 150 feet. Suffrage scouts smilingly hand out dodgers and pamphlets. Within the store tea and suffrage propaganda are served. The shop is under the direction of the Syracuse Political Equality Club, which is conducting a rousing campaign throughout Syracuse.

The birthdays of Susan B. Anthony and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw were celebrated Tuesday at a dramatic tea and fête at the Hotel Biltmore. Actresses presided at the tea tables and many prominent suffragists were present. Dr. Shaw, who is in the South, sent a telegram in which she predicted a victory for suffrage next November. The fête was under the auspices of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association and was opened by the State President, Mrs. Raymond Brown. The "City Mothers," wives of city officials, headed by Mrs. John Purroy Mitchell, officiated at one of the tea tables.

More than 2,000 women and children were fed at Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's soup kitchen, 13 East 41st Street, in one morning last week, and they got also supplies to last over the next day, and some kind of a garment each. Mrs. Belmont presided aver the work, wearing a big white apron.

NEW LITERATURE

Three New Pieces of Propaganda Literature Prepared to Meet Needs in the Campaign States.

Suffragists who want to be well equipped to help win the 1915 campaigns will be glad to see the three new pamphlets just off the press. They are "The Worth of a Vote," "Suffrage and Mormonism," and "Massachusetts Laws," all by Alice Stone Blackwell. They meet a pressing need. No press woman, no legislative worker, no speaker, no debater, no worker who wants to be well informed and efficient can afford to be without them.

Sample sets, 5 cents. Order from

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL,
585 Boylston Street,
Boston, Mass.

ALABAMA

The convention of the Equal Suffrage Association, undoubtedly the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in Alabama, closed Feb. 4 in Tuscaloosa. Dr. Shaw and Mme. Schwimmer addressed the convention.

Officers were elected for the year as follows: Mrs. Solon Jacobs, president; Mrs. Oscar Hundley and Mrs. Milton Humes, vice-presidents; Mrs. Frederic D. Losey, recording secretary; Mrs. Amelia Worthington, corresponding secretary; Miss Partridge, treasurer; Mrs. Frederick G. Koenig, auditor.

A vote on the amendment is now practically certain in the Senate, and although the House Committee voted postponement, it is believed that the resolution can be brought up without reference to the committee. The Birmingham Trades Council recently protested against the action of the House Committee and asked that it report the amendment.

At the recent hearing before the committee the following spoke for suffrage: Mrs. Oscar Hundley, Miss Engle of Maryland, Mrs. Solon Jacobs, Mrs. Charles J. Sharpe, Mrs. Chappell Cory, Miss Julia Tutwiler, Rev. Dr. Gamble and Dr. B. C. Ehrenreich.

A bill giving women the privilege of being elected to County Boards of Education has passed the Senate and gone to the Governor.

ILLINOIS

The practical interest manifested by the women of Illinois is most encouraging. They have taken hold of their civic duties in a way that is going to bring good results for the State.

In Freeport the women under the leadership of Miss Katherine Porter are carrying on a vigorous campaign for a commission form of government. They have so aroused the men of the town that they have a good prospect for success.

The commission form of government is also being agitated by the women of Pana, Charleston, and Evanston, and has just won in Joliet. This shows a grasp of political affairs that speaks well for the future of the State.

Different members of the State board are visiting various towns and arousing the women, where they are not already aroused, to a realization of what can be accomplished through a wise use of the ballot.

At the board meeting of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association on Feb. 3, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president, and Margaret B. Dobyne were appointed delegates to the Mississippi Valley suffrage conference to be held in Indianapolis March 7, 8 and 9.

A grand ball and entertainment of music and æsthetic dancing will be given by the Chicago Political Equality League in the gold room of the Congress Hotel on Monday evening, Feb. 15. Mayor Harrison and Mrs. Harrison will lead the grand march. The Suffrage Ball Committee is headed by Mrs. Stella Skiff Jannotta, who has the assistance of the board members and a large group of the Social Committee.

MINNESOTA

A bill for presidential suffrage on the Illinois model is to be introduced in the Legislature, according to a recent statement of the Congressional Committee. Mrs. Antoinette Funk conferred last week with Congressman Volstead with reference to drafting the bill, which could be passed by a majority of the Legislature.

The difficulty with a constitutional amendment in Minnesota is that, when submitted, it must receive a majority not merely of the votes cast on the question, but of all the votes cast at the election. At the last election the amendment for the initiative and referendum received 168,004 votes, while only 41,577 were cast against it, yet it failed to carry.

The Political Equality Club of Minneapolis gives semi-monthly luncheons to consider bills of interest that are pending before the Legislature. "This has been done for six years," writes Dr. Ethel E. Hurd, "and we find it increasingly interesting and instructing."

Miss Mary McFadden of Duluth is in charge of the legislative work for the suffragists, and Miss Minnie Bronson has been lobbying for the antis.

RHODE ISLAND

New Constitution Proposes Vote on Equal Suffrage

The draft of a complete new State constitution, prepared after three years of study by a special State commission, is being considered by the Rhode Island Legislature. The proposed constitution would take away the present property qualification and extend full manhood suffrage. Regarding woman suffrage the commission's report says:

"We desire to refer to the question of women's suffrage, which has not only claimed our attention as a commission, but is unquestionably a vital issue of present day politics, in all democratic communities the world over where it has not already been settled in favor of the women. We held a well attended and most interesting public hearing, in which not only the advocates but the opponents of extending the elective franchise to women ably presented their respective sides of the question. While it is apparent that there is a well organized opposition to the change among the women themselves in this State, and while we are unable to agree in recommending that the word 'male' be stricken from the section dealing with the elective franchise, yet we submit with this report the draft of a proposition of amendment, which will enable the General Assembly, whenever it is so disposed, to submit the question of women's suffrage to the people as a separate proposition, at the same time that a new constitution or the amended section thereof relating to the elective franchise is submitted."

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

The Kate Gordon Chapter of the Southern States Woman's Suffrage Conference gave a reception Feb. 11 to Miss Kate Gordon in the ballroom of the New Willard Hotel. Impromptu speeches were made by prominent southern members of Congress and the judiciary. The speakers were to be introduced by Col. John Temple Graves.

The chapter was organized a little while ago among southern women at the capital by Mrs. Wesley Martin Stoner.

PENNSYLVANIA

Campaign Certain — Provisional Gift to Help

The passage of the suffrage amendment in the Pennsylvania House, together with its undoubted success soon in the Senate, means that Pennsylvania will shortly be face to face with its suffrage campaign.

An incentive to work harder for the money needed for the 1915 campaign has been given through the announcement of a gift of $10,000 to Pennsylvania, providing the State suffragists raise $50,000. Of this amount $32,000 has already been pledged or donated, the greater part having been raised at the State conference in Scranton. Mrs. Frank Roessing, the State president, alone raised $4,000 in a short time.

Suffragists, especially in and around Philadelphia, will exert every effort to raise money this spring, through the means of pledge cards, mite boxes, entertainments and bazaars. The first of these will be the State bazaar to be held at the New Century Club the last of February, when each suffrage society in the city will have a booth and the Plays and Players will give an evening's entertainment.

Of the 200 voters interviewed in one day in Philadelphia recently, only ten said they were opposed to equal suffrage.

The Pure Food Show held in Lancaster Feb. 1-6, under the auspices of the Lancaster Advertising Club, afforded a splendid opportunity for suffrage work.

The suffragists had a large booth, donated by the Advertising Club, from which literature and "Suffrage Secrets," the last word in candy, were given away.

About 10,000 people attended the show, and hundreds signed up for suffrage. The growth of suffrage sentiment in Lancaster County during the past winter has been simply amazing.

The Pure Food Show program committee gave three suffrage speakers a place on their program several times, and the last page of the pure food program was given over to the suffragists.

MAINE

Anti-Suffragist Gets Reply at Least

An anti-suffragist recently wrote a long letter to the Daily Kennebec Journal against suffrage, but just before publication asked that it should be withdrawn. The newspaper withdrew it, but printed its own editorial reply:

"The Kennebec Journal believes that it is necessary for all classes of both sexes to work together for a solution of the problems of human society," it said. "We believe these problems are very grave, and that highly developed womanhood has a duty to perform which it would be cowardly for her to dodge on any plea. It is not municipal order that is at stake, but human welfare, and woman's plain duty lies in assuming a share of the burden. We do not stand as granting something TO womanhood, but as demanding something OF womanhood—we demand her intellectual powers and her moral worth in settling the complex questions of evolution. She holds important elements of social justice which we need. We urge her to arise to her duty and responsibility."

MICHIGAN

A bill for presidential suffrage was to be introduced in the Michigan Legislature this week.

KENTUCKY

Mrs. Murray Hubbard, State Chairman for Kentucky of the Congressional Committee of the N. A. W. S. A., offered the following resolutions at a meeting of the Highland Woman's Club of Fort Thomas. They were unanimously endorsed:

"Whereas, The horrors of war have been demonstrated so forcefully by the butchery now going on in Europe and have made it so evident that world-wide disarmament and international peace propaganda will be welcomed warmly by women throughout the civilized world, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Highland Women's Club suggests to the mothers of our country that their children be taught war is the world's great evil; that the use of toy guns, pistols, cannon and swords be discouraged, and that all toys typical of war be condemned; that heroes were created by wars in past eras and that their memory should be respected, but that the wars were unnecessary and but the result of human weakness in government and civilization.

"That a copy of this resolution be referred to the State Federation of Women's Clubs with a recommendation that it be adopted and commended to the Biennial Convention."

Six hundred and eighteen suffrage membership cards were signed during the three days "Your Girl and Mine" was shown in Louisville.

WISCONSIN

Suffragists Look Over Legislative Situation

An active legislative committee consisting of Mrs. Ben Hooper, Oshkosh; Mrs. Joseph Jastrow, Madison, and Miss Alice B. Curtis, Waukesha, has been in Madison during the past week spying out the land in preparation for legislative work. A number of men who favored woman suffrage in 1913 have been returned to the Senate and Assembly, and it is expected that a suffrage measure can be secured without great difficulty.

One of the State Senators, Wm. M. Bray, Oshkosh, created some interest in the State by initiating an election on woman suffrage among some of the women of his district. He selected certain wards in the city of Oshkosh and appointed both men and women canvassers. It is understood that Senator Bray expects to base his vote in the Senate on the outcome of this test, which has not yet been announced.

CALIFORNIA

Senator Shearer has introduced a bill prohibiting the sale of milk that comes from cows with infectious diseases or that has not been pasteurized.

MASSACHUSETTS

Different Organizations Form Campaign Committee

A "Clearing House Committee," made up of representatives of the different suffrage organizations of the State, has been formed to prevent duplication of work and to promote efficiency in the campaign.

In accordance with the recommendation made by the State Board of Directors of the Massachusetts W. S. A., a meeting was held of two representatives from the Massachusetts W. S. A., two from the Massachusetts Political Equality Union, and one each from the College League and the Equal Franchise Committee.

Mrs. Haskell of the College League was chosen as President of the Clearing House Committee, and Miss Frothingham of the Equal Franchise Committee as Secretary. The proceedings were harmonious. It was voted to recommend that in towns and cities where either the Massachusetts Association or the P. E. Union has a working campaign organization, the society to which it belongs shall be responsible for the entire organization work of the campaign, and individual members of the other society, living in that place, shall work with them in full coöperation, but without being required to join or pay dues. In towns and cities where no society is yet doing organization work, the P. E. Union shall have its choice of any places where it is able to take full charge of the campaign.

The representatives of the P. E. Union stated that the Union at present had working campaign organizations only in Dedham, Randolph and Abington. Mrs. Pinkham for the Massachusetts W. S. A. reported that it had the campaign organization work in hand in 172 towns and cities.

The recommendations of the Clearing House Committee have been accepted by the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts W. S. A.

The suffrage canvassers have had great success in Malden. The Mayor and his wife, the President of the Board of Trade and other influential citizens have come out for suffrage, and there is much enthusiasm. The canvassers have made an excellent impression, and their efficiency is steadily growing as they gain experience in the work.

SPECIAL

Two Leaflets of Special Interest to Catholic Voters.

Many suffrage workers have found that Catholic men and women did not like to give the suffrage cause their support because it was thought that it would be against the principles of their church. To show that this is not true two excellent leaflets have been prepared, giving the words of many of the Nation's most prominent Catholic clergymen:

A CATHOLIC VIEW OF SUFFRAGE.
Price postpaid, 2 cents each; per 100, 50c.

EMINENT CATHOLICS FOR SUFFRAGE.
Price postpaid, 2 cents each; per 100, 50c.

Order from

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL,
585 Boylston Street,
Boston, Mass.

One of the most enthusiastic and interesting county conventions ever held in Massachusetts took place at Lawrence a week ago. An all-day meeting was held; exhaustive reports of all departments of the campaign work were read; a number of State workers and speakers were present; lunch was served delegates, and altogether the meeting took on a very energetic and spirited character. Much enthusiasm was aroused by the news that Lawrence, by her increased local membership, which places her among the six largest Leagues in the State, had won a representative on the executive board of the State Association.

Another big monthly meeting is to be held tomorrow, in Tremont Theatre, Boston, the speakers being Dr. George R. Lunn, former Socialist mayor of Schenectady, N. Y.; Mary Young, the popular actress of the Castle Square Theatre company, and S. K. Ratcliffe, the eminent sociologist and University Extension worker of London. Mrs. Ratcliffe is honorary member of the United Suffragists of England, the society of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

The meetings addressed by Miss Rose Livingston and Mrs. Ethel Vorce continue to make a profound impression. At Springfield there was an overflow meeting. At Worcester it was necessary to move into a larger hall. After hearing Miss Livingston's account of her personal experiences in rescuing girls from white slavery, and of the extent to which the police and the city authorities are often leagued with the traffic and against the victims, two officers of the Anti-Suffrage Association in South Attleboro resigned and joined the Suffrage League. Another living near Groton did the same. Miss Livingston brought to Headquarters a big red rose which an anti had taken off and thrown down after her address. More remarkable still, at one of the meetings a white slaver was moved to tears and repentance, and renounced his business.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Suffrage Needed to Prepare City for Children

In speaking last week for the municipal suffrage bill now before the Legislature, the Manchester Union said:

"Women prepare children for the city; why not let them help to prepare the city for children? It is no longer possible for women to train their children wholly in the home; it is no longer possible for women to protect the physical health, or the moral health of their children wholly in the home. They must invoke the aid of the school, supervised by the city, the board of health, appointed by the mayor of the city, the city physician, if they are poor mothers; the truant officer, if they are wayward children. Why should women not help to elect these officials so essential to them in their work?"

A large suffrage map, six feet by four, painted on enamel cloth, has been hung on the outside of suffrage headquarters in Concord.

A framed map, similar to the foregoing but somewhat smaller in size, has been hung in the passenger station. Maps mounted on cardboard have been placed in the windows of drug stores, the Concord Electric Light Company, the Evans Printing Company and on the wall of the street railway station. These maps, though purely educational, are the best propaganda possible, for they show at a glance of the eye what a vast area is already free.

TEXAS

Census Taken on Suffrage in Temple

A census of men in regard to their attitude on suffrage was recently taken in Temple. Of the ministers, lawyers, physicians, teachers and newspaper men interviewed, 95 per cent. were for equal suffrage; of the merchants, bankers, store clerks and office employees, the percentage favoring suffrage was about 90. Among the less educated men, however, the percentage was much lower, running down in some employments to 10 per cent.

A unique campaign has been conducted by the Legislative Committee, Representatives were asked one by one to come into the reception hall, where the suffrage amendment was quietly talked over.

"We have already polled two-thirds of the members of the House," one of the committee said. "Many of them are for the resolution, and we are confident we will have the necessary vote pledged very soon."

Miss Helen Todd will address the Legislature on the suffrage amendment.

CONNECTICUT

Recital Stirs Hartford Again on Vice Question

Mr. Edward A. Mead of New York gave a dramatic recital of Brieux's play, "Damaged Goods," last Friday afternoon at the Hartford headquarters, under the auspices of the Hartford Equal Franchise League. Mr. Mead is touring Connecticut with this play for the Connecticut Society of Social Hygiene. Before coming to Hartford he had given it at Norwich, Stamford, Bridgeport and Middletown, but until the Hartford Equal Franchise League took action, Mr. Mead's recital had been for men only. The question of legalized vice has been taken up with great vigor by the Hartford suffragists, who have carried on a fight against the policy formerly followed by the city authorities which has now lasted three and a half years. In every step of this fight the women have felt themselves hampered and weakened by the fact that they are without political power, and they have had brought home to them in a striking fashion the contrast between the women of Connecticut without votes and the women of Washington or Colorado with votes. The interest taken in the question was manifest when Mr. Mead gave his reading of "Damaged Goods." The room was packed to the door with a most attentive audience—mostly women; and after the recital more names were added to the enrolment of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, and more women volunteered for active work, than at any previous meeting at headquarters.

Mme. Aino Malmberg, the well-known Finnish suffragist, is due to arrive in New York soon, and will be in America from six to ten months. One of her lectures will be on "Women After the War."

NOTES AND NEWS

The New Jersey Senate last week passed a bill to authorize the appointment of women as police officers.

The "Catholic Suffragist" is a new paper published by the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society in London.

The Odelsthing, the legislative section of the Norwegian Storthing, has passed a law giving illegitimate children equal rights of inheritance with those who are legitimate.

Many newspapers last week announced in headlines that women had been indicted on the charge of selling their school votes in Jikesville, Ky. As a matter of fact, three women were indicted, and 1,100 men.

Mrs. Catherine A. Richards, of Worcester, has given up her government pension on the ground that she no longer needs the money.

This is the sort of thing that makes you wonder whether women are fitted for political life, after all, says Alice Duer Miller.

A first-class chef, a first-class manager, and an unexcelled cuisine are what the women of the Empire State Campaign Committee promise for the luncheon, 70 Wall street, which it will open, with 25-cent table d'hote luncheons, on Feb. 15. The rooms will be decorated in blue and white and gold.

A Connecticut man writes to the Woman's Journal that more housewives than people of any other occupation have gone to the lunatic asylum at Middletown, Conn., and that 3,300 babies under one year old died in Connecticut last year. It would seem as though more attention needed to be paid to the subject of human welfare in Connecticut as well as in some other States.

MISSOURI

Peace Party and Suffrage School in St. Louis

At a big meeting in St. Louis last week the Woman's Peace Party was formed. The meeting was held under the auspices of the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League. Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mme. Schwimmer were the speakers. A luncheon was given Mrs. Pethick Lawrence in the afternoon at Cicardi's.

"If you women wish to do something for world-wide peace there is nothing better to do than to consecrate yourselves to the winning of the vote for women in Missouri. Then your influence will be felt over the seas," said Mrs. Pethick Lawrence.

The new suffrage school in St. Louis was opened auspiciously last week with an enrollment of forty pupils. Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing is the principal.

The various leagues of the State are making a study of woman's legal status in Missouri. Mrs. Miller has sent out an outline of a course of study for the use of the leagues. It includes a program on The Public Service Commission's Work and Its Possibilities, one on The Industrial Commission and Its Possibilities and Work, The Need of a Constitutional Convention, The Shorter Ballot, State Taxation and Tax Reform.

OPPONENT HITS WOMEN WORKERS

New York Legislator Who Opposed Suffrage Would Rush Salesgirls More

Assemblyman Landon of New York was one of the few men to speak against the suffrage amendment in the Legislature the other day. He referred to "female voters" and said that they were asking for a "gold brick."

Two days later Mr. Landon introduced a bill providing that women employees in mercantile establishments should be permitted to work more than nine hours a day for more than one day in the week if in the same week they have one or more shorter days. Under the Landon bill the department stores could make women work overtime for several successive days.

It is fitting that the man attempting to undermine women workers should oppose equal suffrage.

The New York Evening Post is about to bring out a suffrage number, devoting one page to each of the campaign States. It is sure to be of much interest. Every suffragist in the campaign States ought to send for a copy.

The commission form of govednment has just been established in Joliet, Ill., in consequence of woman suffrage. At the election, the men gave a small majority against it, the women a large majority for it. The vote stood: Men, yes, 2,948; no, 3,123. Women, yes, 2,508; no, 1,926. The Illinois papers say that the chief opposition to the commission form of government in Joliet came from the United (liquor) Societies.

The New York State Branch of the National Woman's Peace Party was organized with enthusiasm last week by women who crowded into the Blue Room of the McAlpin and a good many who vainly besieged the door in the hope of finding room inside. Stirring speeches were made by Mrs. Catt, who presided, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Mme. Mabel Dunlop Grouitch, wife of the Servian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mrs. Glendower Evans.

SAYS PHILIPPINES NEED SUFFRAGE

After Living There Sixteen Years, Major Says Islands Should Have Women's Votes

After living sixteen years in the Philippine Islands as an attorney, Major William Bishop says that the islands should have equal suffrage. In an address before the Spanish War Veterans at Salina, Kan., he recently declared that women's votes would make possible the independence of the islands in a short time.

The U. S. Senate is expected in a short time to take up the bill giving greater freedom to the Philippines. Will the Senate not amend the measure to give women the same opportunities as men?

An account of the activities of the New York Women's Political Union was placed by mistake in last week's Woman's Journal under the heading of New Jersey.

The suffrage amendment, now ready for submission to the voters of New York, by action of the Legislature, should be defeated "by an overwhelming vote," says the New York Times. The Springfield Republican comments: "That's a rather large demand. To be overwhelming it would have to be at least unanimous. Nothing less, surely, would permanently discourage the equal suffragists of New York, men and women alike, in face of the fact that their movement is gaining ground everywhere, and is in clear accord with the progress of democracy."

Apropos of the rather far-fetched effort to hold women responsible for the errors of Mormonism, it is worth while to remember that Utah was a territory for more than twenty-five years before it became a State. During its territorial period it was under the absolute control of Congress and the President of the United States—not its legislation only, but its courts, all the judges for Utah being appointed from Washington. Since the whole power of Congress, representing the combined wisdom of all the men in the United States, proved unable to root out Mormonism, it is slightly ridiculous to argue that the women of Utah have shown themselves unworthy of the ballot because they have not done so.

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WYOMING WOMAN IN LEGISLATURE

Mrs. Morna A. Wood Serves in Lower House — Complimented on Able Speech

In addition to a woman legislator in each house in Colorado, Oregon and Arizona, news has just come that a woman, Mrs. Morna A. Wood, is serving in the House of Representatives in Wyoming. Mrs. Wood has previously served most efficiently for several terms as Superintendent of Schools in Crook County.

The men are most courteous to Mrs. Wood, and the Wyoming newspapers describe her as "a sweet, modest little woman." Mrs. Wood is a widow with two small daughters. She has introduced one bill thus far in the Legislature asking for laws relating to fraudulent entries on land covered by the Cary Act. She has spoken but once on the legislative floor, this being on the bill calling for a woman to supervise certain of the State buildings, where women and young men and women are retained. She spoke so well at that time that one of the members arose and said, "I believe that we should act upon this measure as advocated by the only lady member of this Assembly. She does not speak often, but when she does it carries conviction. The women of the State have not as a body asked for much. I am in favor of giving the State a matron for the State buildings."

NEVADA WOMEN PROTEST BILLS

If Divorce and Race-track Laws Pass, It Will Be Over New Voters' Heads

If the Nevada Legislature passes the "easy divorce" and race-track gambling laws it will be over the protest of the women of the State. Women had no voice in the election of the present members of the Legislature or of the Governor.

Delegations of women recently went to Carson City and pleaded before the committees of the Assembly and Senate against the proposed legislation. Among the women were Mrs. J. E. Church, Mrs. S. K. Belford, Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Hood, Mrs. Eichelberger and Mrs. Hurst. Most of them were prominent suffragists and representatives of the new Woman Citizens' Club.

Mrs. J. E. Church said she represented some 2000 mothers. The older men might be experienced enough to resist danger, but the growing boys needed the help of laws.

Mrs. Nixon said the question was that of the dollar against morals. She inquired if a stockman would introduce a diseased animal into the herd, and whether the State should introduce a danger to morals.

The race-track bill has the support of George Wingfield, the multi-millionaire, who fought the suffrage amendment last fall so vigorously.

The divorce bill passed the lower house last week, but has not gone through the Senate.

A mass meeting was held in Reno last week by the new women voters against the divorce and gambling bills. The Equal Franchise Society of Winnemucca, which last week became the Civic Club, also sent telegrams of protest to the Legislature and the Governor.

MONTANA WOMEN REGISTER BRISKLY

Smoking Stopped at Court House —Woman Signs Up on Way to Hospital

Registration of women voters in Butte, Mont., is going forward at a brisk rate. In one day last week more than 250 women registered.

"The woman's list is growing by leaps and bounds, and the county clerk expects to have practically all women voters registered by Feb. 19," says the Butte Miner.

The county clerk has given strict orders for every possible courtesy to the women. Smoking is not allowed, because some might object to the tobacco odor.

Until the passage of the suffrage act women in Butte took no interest in citizenship, but now many have filed naturalization papers.

One woman, who was en route to the hospital for an operation, stopped at the court house to register, and within an hour was under the influence of ether. She was determined that she should not lose her opportunity to vote.

Last Laughs

Isn't it great
To be wards of the State,
Without any power to influence fate!—Alice Duer Miller.

Lois, aged three, lost a pet bulldog named Taft. One day while looking out of the window she noticed a dog similar in color, but much larger. "Mamma," she exclaimed, "Taft has come back!" "No, dear," replied mamma, "that doggie is much larger than Taft." "Well, the goods is the same," answered Lois in a disappointed tone. —Chicago Tribune.

The relatives telephoned to the nearest florist: "The ribbon must be extra wide, with 'Rest in Peace' on both sides, and if there is room 'We Shall Meet in Heaven.'"

The florist was away and his new assistant handled the job. There was a sensation when the flowers turned up at the funeral. The ribbon was extra wide, indeed, and on it was the inscription:

"Rest in peace on both sides, and if there is room, we shall meet in heaven."

"Mother," she began, "what does trans-Atlantic mean?" — "Across the ocean," replied her mother. Then, "Does 'trans' always mean across?" "Yes, it does, always," and the mother added sternly, "If you ask me another question tonight I shall send you to bed!" The second silence lasted quite three seconds. It was broken at last by a plaintive, small voice which commented, "Then I suppose transparent means a cross parent!"

The teacher wishing to impress on her pupils' minds the vast population of China, said:

"Just think of it, children, two Chinamen die every time you draw your breath!"

A minute later her attention was attracted to little Jimmie James, who stood at the foot of the class puffing vigorously, with his face reddened and his cheeks distended.

"What is the matter, Jimmy?" asked the teacher. "What on earth are you doing?"

"Nothin', Miss Mary," was the indifferent response of Jimmy. "Just killin' Chinamen."

When James A. Garfield was President of Oberlin College a man brought for entrance as a student his son, for whom he wished a shorter course than the regular one.

"The boy can never take all that in," said the father. "He wants to get through quicker. Can you arrange it for him?"

"Oh, yes," said Mr. Garfield. "He can take a short course; it all depends on what you want to make of him. When God wants to make an oak he takes a hundred years, but He only takes two months to make a squash."—Ladies' Home Journal.

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The Woman Suffrage Number OF Puck

This Number is Issued Under the Editorial Direction of the Empire State Campaign Committee, the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, the Woman Suffrage Party, the Equal Franchise Society, the Collegiate League and the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

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